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THE SUN, New York ONY. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to n wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Too Good a Friend and Customer to Turn Away.

Klossus No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines.

In our dealings with the Russian Empire during the last completed fiscal year, ending on June 30, 1900, the balance of trade was heavily on our side. Russia was our ner to the extent of \$10,470,449 of American products exported to the Empire. Our imports from Russia amounted to 87,246,941. The balance in our favor was accordingly more than \$3,000,000. We sold to Russia nearly half as much again as we bought of her.

To measure the swift development of this advantageous trade with one of our oldest and best of friends among the great powers, it is necessary only to go back five years, that is to say, to the fiscal year preceding the advent of McKINLET. Since 1896 our exports of merchandise to all parts of the Czar's dominion have increased in round figures from six millions to ten millions; while our imports have increased only from four millions to seven.

A still more impressive exhibit is afforded by considering the growth of our trade with Siberia specially-that enormous and potentially limitless market for American goods in the future. Five years ago we imported from Asiatic Russia \$441,013, and exported to Asiatio Russia \$202,852 worth of merchandise. Last year our exports had risen to \$3,046,967, and our imports had fallen to less than \$1,000!

Behind the dollar marks that figure in the trade statistics is the inestimable value to us, and to the peace and civilization of the world, of unvexed relations with the nation that has never been our enemy, never our rival or obstructor, but always and cordially and continuously our helpful friend and well-wisher.

If the "sugar bounty" decision of Secretary Gagz had been based upon a vital principle of national policy or upon evidence clearly proving an evasion by Russia of her just obligations to us under the system of reciprocal trade concessions, there is no question that this country would stand by the decision, even if thereby we lost every dollar of our trade with the Russian Empire.

But the case is far from being clear. If a mistake has been made, either through misleading information or a hasty and too suspicious interpretation of the circumstance that Russia remits certain excise or internal revenue taxes on articles to be exported, precisely as this Government during the last year. It was reported that does with regard to certain articles which we tax internally for home consumption but permit to go abroad untaxed-then the mistake cannot be corrected too speedily or too frankly. And no pride of individual opinion should be suffered to stand in the way of such rectification.

Alleged Revelations About the South African War.

The initial article in the June number of the Westminster Review contains some revelations about the South African war, which, if true, deserve the epithet "astounding," which is applied to them. The article is anonymous, being signed " A True Friend of a Better England," but we must assume that it would not have been published unless the editor of the Review not only knew the author's name, but also knew him to be trustworthy. In this article it is asserted that in July

1899, three months before the so-called ultimatum of the Government of the South African Republic, the Ambassador of a great Power, accredited to the Court of St. James's, declared in so many words to a countryman of his: "The English Cabinot has recently resolved upon taking possession of the two South African republics as soon as possible." The question of the fustice of such an extraordinary proceeding having been raised, the Ambassador's answer was: " It will be said that the British Empire wants those two republics; that it is a question of life and death, seeing that, if England did not crush the Boers now, she herself would be crushed by them The visitor then asked what labor on." the other Powers might be expected to do should England act in this high-handed manner. The Ambassador replied: "The other Powers will do nothing." He went on to explain the special reasons by which wer, friendly or otherwise, would be guided in refraining from intervention.

Is there any confirmation of this astonshing charge that, three months before the issuance of the so-called ultimatum by the Pretoria Government, an ultimatum Parliamentary duel with Lord Wolszley with regard to them and to all religious on March 15 of the present year. Lord LANSDOWNE told his fellow peers: " He [Lord Wolseler] wished us to mobilize so greatly affected by rich Jews, and see an army corps. He suggested to us that how little hold the old dietary rules have we might occupy Delagoa Bay. I would on them Marriages between Jews and remind him that he pressed these measures Gentiles indicate this tendency away from upon me, as he says, in the month of June devotion to Judaism. Social ambition [1809], with the expression of his desire creates a desire to overleap the old barthat the operations might begin as soon riers of religion and race. Everywhere the as possible. Why? In order that we might | Jews are restless in their eagerness to get get the war over before the month of ahead and to demonstrate that they are November, 1809. My Lords, the idea of ahead, in this country more especially. forcing the pace in such a manner as to Their children are the best scholars in our complete the subjugation of the two republics | public schools. The majority of the stuby the month of November, 1809, was, I dents in our free college for young men and rankly confess, one that did not at all our free Normal College for young women commend itself to her Majesty's Govern- seem to be of Jewish extraction. At all ment. But do not let it be supposed hat all the great American colleges and universities this time we were sitting with our hands the number of Jewish students is increasfolded. We earnestly desired to have the ing and proportionately, we believe. The country with us. We believed the country profession of the law is full of them and in not to go a chasin' ladies an' children off of the grass.

the declarations made by Lord DERBY Dreyfus case, in which it flamed out in when at the head of the Colonial Office, a: well as by representative speakers in uccessive Liberal and Conservative Cabinets, were aware that the Crown did not possess a right of "suzerainty" over the South African Republic and a right of interference in its internal affairs. Time was needed to make an ill-instructed public accept the false suzerainty claim. Meanwhile, however, war preparations were carried on, so that, finally, the Wolseley plan to begin operations as soon as possible, a plan which was only a little " too previous," could be carried out. It is true that the seizure of Delagoa Bay was given up, but that probably was because foreign piratical violation of Portuguese neu-

trality. We have seen that, according to the writer in the Review, the Ambassador whom he quotes predicted that the other Powers would do nothing. The grounds of the prediction are thus outlined: Such foreign Powers as are bitter rivals of England, or traditionally hostile to her, prefer the continuation of a war which exhausts her forces and dims her prestige. Other Governments, not influenced by such unfriendly motives, have no desire to enter upon a thankless venture, which the British Cabinet itself has deprecated from the very beginning, even in the case of the United States, when an inquiry as to the desirability of mediation was made from that quarter in the most courteous terms. It certainly does seem to be for the interest of Russia and France that England's military forces should be kept occupied as long as possible in South Africa.

That occupation has prevented the fulfilment of another prediction made by the same Ambassador to the same visitor in March, 1900, when the conquest of the South African republics was expected to be finished at an early date: "Write down in your pocketbook the following words: To-day the Ambassador of me that by November next [1900] there will be war between Russia and England. The latter Power is tired of yielding. It thinks it has yielded quite enough. It cannot recede further. The war will break out in the Far East.' " A month afterward China was in an uproar. The Ambassador could not make out whether the Boxer outbreaks were purely accidental, or whether Russia, having learned what England was going to do in eight months to come, had had a hand in stirring up the elements of dissatisfaction in China.

These so-called revelations are not themselves more extraordinary than is the fact that, so far as we know, they have not provoked a word of denial or of comment from the mouthpieces of the Government in the London press. These serious charges have been before the public for a fortnight. It is high time that they should be met, if they can be.

A Dream of the Jews.

At the Zionist convention held at Philadelphia last Sunday and Monday, the progress of the movement for Jewish colonization of Palestine and the building there of a distinctively Jewish State was described as having been especially notable many new societies had been established in this country and others, to push forward a scheme which certainly is one of the most interesting of our time. A " shekel tax " for its promotion has been introduced, and a Jewish Colonial Bank organized as the financial instrument of the enterprise.

State appeals powerfully to the sentiment of a great body of the race. The imagination of Mr. ISRAEL ZANGWILL is kindled by it, although he seems to have risen above most Jewish prejudices. He sees in Zionism the one hope and the sole prospect of preserving the glory of the " peculiar people ' and their religious and spiritual and ethical influence in the world. He looks forward proudly and with absolute assurance to the possibility of the building up in Palestine of a State which in its political, social and economical system shall be for all the world outside a model of government and social organization as they ought to be, Without such a nucleus he seems to foresee the ultimate absorption of the race, and its destruction as a peculiar people with a profoundly valuable mission in the world. He recognizes that such a result is made probable by the progress of the Jews under the full and equal liberty now accorded

to them so generally in civilization. When they were kept apart and persecuted, confined to ghettoes, spurned and despised and discriminated against legally and socially, their distinction and peculiar characteristics as a race were preserved. They were compelled to hold together, with an indestructible bond of sympathy which no difference of social condition could weaken. They gloried in the separation forced upon them by their Christian neighbors as virtually an acknowledgment of their peculiar character and function as God's especially appointed people. Now,

the bars against them having been thrown down, Jews are making themselves foremost in commercial and financial enterprises and in the learned professions throughout civilization. Mr. ZANGWILL, in his very striking study and picture of the existing social conditions of his race, in his which in England has been described as novel, "The Children of the Ghetto," shows the cause of the South African war, the that already radical distinctions of tone British Ministry had resolved to seize, not and religious conviction have grown up only the South African Republic, but also among them. As they have advanced in the Orange Free State, the complete inde- wealth and social consideration some of pendence of which latter Commonwealth them have discarded their distinctively was not disputed. The writer in the West- Jewish names as too obvious earmarks. people to use its grass or its shrubbery minster Review finds corroborative evi- Carelessness and indifference concerning dence in a confession made in the House Jewish oustoms and ceremonies have beof Lords by Lord LANSDOWNE during his come frequent, and complete infidelity

obligations begins to prevail. Look into the luxurious restaurants was not ready for war in the months of June medicine they have won a distinguished

France, has served in the end to quiet it rather than to exasperate it, so obvious has become the baselessness and the outrage of the suspicion against him as a Jew to the intelligence of the world. That episode in French history is one which Frenchmon

will wish more and more to forget. Now, what has all this to do with the Zionite movement? It suggests if it does not indicate that the Jews have become too prosperous, too content, too securely anchored where they are to change their state merely under the impulse of an idea of race peculiarity which persecution once kept alive in them. They are gradually ceasing to be a "peculiar people," and to Powers would not have endured such a think of themselves as such practically. The influences which now affect them are those that always have broken down race separation. Coincidently, too, great numbers of the more intellectual of them have got into the current of modern religious infidelity, and have grown to look on their ancestral religious ideals as childish super

stitions Moreover, must not the hard sense s characteristic of the Jews lead to profound scepticism of the Zionite movement as a practical or practicable undertaking? Why the successful and emancipated Jew is likely to ask, should we go to Palestine rather than to another country? What can be the profit to us of a little Jewish State in a region apart from the currents of the activity of civilization in which we are swimming so prosperously? Where else is the real Land of Promise than in any country where fortune and progress, wealth and happiness have come to us? Why should we foster a State where the competition will be solely of Jews with Jews when experience has proved that we can do far better in competing with other races,

whenever we are allowed a free hand? The new tendency of social movement is to obliterate the marks of distinction between races rather than to accentuate them, and especially in this country is it marked. All races coming hither undergo transformation in the second or third generation, at least; and the Jews are not excepted. The thoroughly Americanized Jew is a different being, in spirit, in tone, from the European Jew. He is disposed to drop away from race prejudices and from religious observances without which the preservation of race distinction is impossible. So far as they are retained is not the result due mainly to the survival of race prejudice against him? Remove that, and removed it will be eventually and how long will Jewish exclusiveness remain?

The prosperity of the Zionite movement as reported at the Philadelphia convention indicates that the old Jewish ideal is still preserved passionately by great numbers of the race; yet practically the end of a peculiarly Jewish State in Palestine seems to be still far off, even if it is not unattainable. It is a dream that the present situation of do not tend to stimulate. It belongs to the lean and persecuted past of Jewry, not to this period of emancipation and fatness; and before this century is over it is likely to be dissipated, except as a purely poetio remembrance.

A Radical Combination.

The steps which have been taken, this week, at Kansas City, toward bringing together the Populists and Silver Republicans, or, rather, continuing the bond of union between them which was formed in 1896, are interesting and suggestive. The the week that this letter was written "eighty-Naturally, the idea of a peculiarly Jewish motive for them, of course, is the determitive persons [prisoners] died from exposure nation to have the radicalism of the Chicago and starvation." From Port Elizabeth, a

shall be represented in the canvass. He does not make it at all doubtful that he and his Democratic school will resist to the last extremity any attempt by the Democrats who dissented from the Chicago platform to gain control of the Democratic party.

The Kansas City combination, therefore, may prove of serious political significance.

Park Commissioner Devery.

A mistake in the original Charter of the Greater New York, abolishing the police squad distinctively under the control of the Park Department and consolidating it with the regular city police, was carefully pointed out by THE SUN when the Charter was preparing. It has been a constant source of trouble to the Park Commission, and an obstacle to the proper care of their territory. A park is peculiarly full of temptations to a large portion of for their own personal delectation in a manner incompatible with the larger use by the general public; and without the complete control of the police the Park Commission is powerless to protect the parks against such abuses. This was strikingly illustrated by yesterday's report of the trial of Patrolman MEEHAN before Police Commissioner DEVERY.

MEEHAN had arrested a governess who had gone upon the grass in the Central Park contrary to the rules. Exception was taken to the policeman's manner in making the arrest, but that was not the point at issue. He showed a letter from Pres!dent CLAUSEN of the Park Department saying that he, MERHAN, had done his duty, and upon this the Deputy Police Commissioner, DEVERY, thus spoke:

"Commissioner CLAUSEN ain't the general public If the children want to play on the grass they've a right to. 'Tain't for Commissioner CLAUSEN to make rules and regulations to stop 'em. An officer ought to use some judgment. I'll fine you thirty

The absurdity of the situation must be

resent park administration might be more justly criticised for yielding too much for the first good of the parks to the common pressure to get upon the grass; but putting that question aside, Policeman DEVERY's expression of opinion upon the public's right to go upon the lawns at pleasure, and his severe punishment of the policeman who, not knowing DEVERY'S view, had upheld CLAUSEN's, show that in a most important particular the real head of the Park Department is not President CLAUSEN but the Deputy Commis-

sioner of Police. One of the first things done by the Legislature at its next meeting should be the reconstitution of the Park Police as a separate body, governed and disciplined by the Park Commission.

After his own initials M. A. H. the Hon MARCUS ALONZO HANNA has become entitled to write M. O. H.—Master of Harmony. His harmonizing of the Ohio factions in the Cleveland convention on Thursday was a triumpi

The Hon. SAMURL E. Monse of the Indian apolis Sentinel has given much anxious cogitation to the selection of the next Democratic candidate for President, but the results seem a little barren. He still hesitates between Mr. Chief Justice FULLER and Mr. Justice HARLAN. Excellent persons, and one o them is a Democrat, and neither of them is in his first youth. The Hon. JOHN WELLT GAINES and the Hon. LAPS McCond of Tennessee seem to think that the Hon. ED CAR-MACK of that State is the man. We are afraid that there will have to be a good many more guesses.

A question of naval philology is raised by Prof. J. K. LAUGHTON in the Army and Nary Gazette of London, which should be interesting to old salts on this side of the water. Prof. LAUGHTON writes: "In some letters from a midshipman to his family, written from the Mediterranean in 1798, I find the expression ' to be on short canny,' clearly meaning 'on ship's provisions' and possibly at 'six upon four!' Also 'Sir John ORDE gave a grand chergus, to which he was so good as to invite me. " "Chevaux," con-tinues Prof. Laughton, is what sailormen still speak of as " sheave-o;" but he does not know the derivation of either this word or

of the expression first quoted. There may be some nautical linguists and philologists over here who can help the professor out of his difficulty.

If the objection to the ordinance forbidding people to stand in the open cars is that it would require more cars to be run, then fewer open cars must be run, or the open cars must be made on the principle of the closed cars, with one broad aisle down the middle.

Col. BRYAN has been asked to take a seat in the den of lions at the Buffalo show. It scarcely likely that he will accept. The Octopus is his game and meat and he may scorn to look upon less dreadful beasts. Still, he has not been entirely successful in his part of the Democratic Moses. Perhaps he would have better luck as DANIEL. Anyway, he the race and the present progress of society and the other lions would be mighty pretty in a photograph.

THE BOER DETENTION CAMPS. Horrors Not Told in the Report of Miss

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: In your issue of this date I see a transcript from the London News of a report by Miss Hobhouse to the Woman's South African Relief Fund. With your permission I will add some ex tracts from letters received in this city from romen held as prisoners in the camps at Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth.

From Bloemfontein they report that during motive for them, of course, is the determination to have the radicalism of the Chicago platform organically represented in the next Presidential campaign, if it shall be impossible to shape the policy of the preceding Democratic nominating convention.

That is, it is a movement of preparation for formidable resistance to any attempt to "reorganize" Populism out of the Democratic party, for, practically, the Silver Republicans are now at one with that school of political thought.

Naturally, Mr. Bran now disavows any personal association with the movement, though it is obviously started in the interest of his candidacy in 1904. Any acknowledgment by him of participation in it or any confession of sympathy with it would be of the nature of a threat that if the Democratic party refuses to renominate him he will lead a third party in opposition to it.

The tone and inferences of Mr. Bran's outgivings, however, indicate that actually he is in sympathy with these his friends, for he has said, substantially, that while he does not ask that he shall be made the leader of a movement in behalf of their general principles, he demands that they shall be represented in the canvass. He does not are all doubtful that they shall be represented in the canvass. He does not are all doubtful that he and

PATERSON, June 19.

CARROUSEL'S SACRED CONCERTS. Hymn Tunes Ground Out by the Organ in the Park on Sundays.

There is one place in this town where you are certain to hear church tunes on Sunday and that is at the carrouse I in Central Park That amusement enterprise comes within the Sunday Concert law and its manager adheres to the letter and spirit of the court's ruling. This makes it something of a novelty.

Churchs may tickle your ears with selections from the latest operas and a new waltz tune, and sacred concerts elsewhere may introduce a rag-time melody, but if you go through the Park on your way home from these places of instruction and entertainment and pass the carrousel you will hear none but orthodox Sunday school hymns. As the carrousel organ is provided with but nine sacred songs each is naturally played a good many times in the course of the day. Among the children the favorite of these songs is "pull for the Shore." This air has a swing and a go that tickle the juvenile fancy and the ranting lions and champing steeds caper much more merrily to the accompanient of the notes. Next in popularity is "What Shell the Harvest Be?" with "I'll Stand by You Till the Morning" and "America" ruling. This makes it something of a novelty Stand by You Till the Morning and "America" bringing up a close third and fourth. The more seriously inclined have a fondness for "He Will Hide Me" and "Sweet Hour of Prayer." It seems odd to hear genuine church music in the midst of all that frolic and gavety.

"Standing Boom Only" Cars With Low Fares. To the Editor of THE Sun-Sir: If the tatement of local transit officials to the effect that under present circumstances a great number of passengers must stand in cars, is correct, then let them provide required cars with "standing foom only" and charge three cents a ride. Such cars, if provided with straps, will easily hold over 100 passengers and you may rely on it, that a reduction of two cents on each fare will induce them to be filled to their full capacity. Cars with standing room only, at reduced fares, are not experimental. European rall-roads use them for long distances even. With this arrangement open to the Metropolitan system, and easily provided for by knocking out seats and benches in their closed cars and putting in additional straps, there is no reason why they cannot at once improve matters greatly. But that two cent reduction for standing passengers, there is the rule.

New York, June 20. charge three cents a ride. Such cars, if NEW YORK, June 20

Porto Rico Assistant Postmaster Arrested. war at the date mentioned? Because those who were acquainted with the "new treaty" concluded in 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and with

MAN AND HIS CORSET. The Shirt Waist, It Is Said, Makes the Corset Necessary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of the 9th inst. appeared an article on the increasing prevalence of the wearing of corsets by men. I for one, and I believe many other men, rejoice at this growing me'om. I have reacon to krow that there are a great many more men who wear cornets than is generally supposed, as they usually o so unbekno en to any one but their wives and in the case of single men generally 10 one 1 nows. Then, too, I believe there are many other men who, while they do no them, yet have a desire to do so and would gladly put them on if it were a more

general custom. Of the "man's shirt waist," it does not seem ecessary now, after all that has been said in its praise, to say anything further in advocacy of it. It has already popularized itself in the hearts of men, or will before another summer is over. Man, after generations of stupid adherence to the coat and vest in hot weather, has finally awakened to a sense of comfort, and man's shirt waist has come to stay.

But with the adoption of the shirt waist

also comes the adoption of the corest, or

But with the adoption of the shirt waist also comes the adoption of the corest, or rather its increased use, for some men have worn them before the shirt waist for men came out. Their increasing use will be for these reasons: Either the suspenders must be discarded or else worn out of sight. But the latter is impracticable.

With the wearing of the shirt waist the belt of course is imperative, but many men seem to have regarded the belt more as an ornament or finish to the top of the pants than also as a means of holding the pants up. Consequently, when last summer the men took up the shirt waist some of them says with the lower ends coming through holes in the waist and buttoning on the pants, but this plan was a failure, as the lower ends of the suspenders will show in spite of all you can do, and a neat job cannot be made of it.

Others discarded the suspenders and drew up their belts sanugly, and the pants were held firmly in place. Still others discarded the suspenders but wore the belts loose with the deplorable results that the pants raged in a slouchy way.

Last summer when I donned my shirt waist I discarded my suspenders. Taking the right view of the matter I regarded my belt not only ornamental but also useful, in that by a proper adjustment of it it would hold my pants in place. After wearing the waist and belt in this way for several days my wife suggested that I wear corsets, saying that she thought I would find my snusly drawn belt more comfortable ver a corset. Accordingly I put on a lady's short corset. Accordingly I put on a lady's short corset. Accordingly I put on a lady's short corset. It was not more than about five inches wide on the sides and about eight inches wide to the corset for a few days I draw both the corset for a few days I for a short time I did lay off my corset in the fall,

JAMES BILLITER'S LUCK.

Still Alive, Though the Victim of Many Accidents That Usually Kill.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., June 21,-More accidents have probably happened to James Billiter than to any other man in Kentucky. He has come to be known as the man with a

His first accident happened when he was 13. He was thrown from a horse and his skull was fractured. For a long time it was thought he would die, but he surprised every one by getting well. A few years later he fell from a wagon and broke a leg. He had the surprised every and broke a leg. He had the surprised every head of the surprised every head o fell from a wagon and broke a leg. He had just recevered enough to go to work and was shingling a house when he fell a distance of thirty feet and his chin caught in a hail on which he hung suspended for the minutes before he was rescued by other workmen.

In 1861 he was bitten by a mad deg. He was hurried to a mad stone end it adhered for six hours. He never felt any ill effects from the bits though animals bitten by the same dog on the same day died of rables.

While drinking at a spring several years later, he swallowed something that caused him much discomfort. In a few weeks he threw up a live crawfish. While at work on the Masonic Temple at Williamstown some years ago he fell headlong into the cellar, a distance of forty feet, and landed in a pile of rock. He was badly hurt, but finally recovered. In 1884 he had smalipox and he has had nearly every other disease that flesh is heir to. He is hale and hearty at 72 and expects to live to a ripe old age.

The Soft Coal Nuisance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! If the argus-eyed watchers and officers of the Health Department will take a trip to the extreme West Side of this city in the vicinity of Forty-second street, and especially Fiftyseventh street to Sixty-fifth street, about 7 A. M. any week day they will see the most flagrant and outrageous violations of the ordinance prohibiting the making of soft coal smoke and soot that they ever have witnessed.

In looking over the West Side from the Jersey Heights opposite Forty-second street there is one stack especially noticeable on account of the huge volumes of smoke it pours ferth every morning, and it belongs to a soap factory. Why is this plain and perfectly evident violation of the Health Board's ordinance permitted?

Every day the atmosphere in and around perfectly evident violation of the Health Board's ordinances permitted?

Every day the atmosphere in and around New York grows more hazy and smudgy with smoke and soot.

Violations of the law are becoming common and before three years are gone New York will be just as sooty and smoky as well as filthy in its atmosphere as Cleveland. Pittsburg or Cincinnati and St. Louis Its formerly clear and brilliant atmosphere is gone entirely. It is becoming a soft-oal town and its clitzens say nothing, submit to it all and sleep peacefully on.

Jersey City is now a smudgy, sooty town and smoke all day long, all of which is driven toward New York. In the West Shore and Erie yards at Weehawken the smoke increases daily and the citizens who have built and bought residences on the picturesque Jersey heights opposite Forty-second street and extending to opposite Fifty-ninth street are having their houses filled with soot and smut all day and all night, and are not happy!

The use of s. f. coal on the river and harbor boats increases every day, and the outlook for the future is not pleasant for the clitzens who have always been proud of the clear, clean and brilliant atmosphere of New York

New York, June 18.

An Observer

A Problem for the Church. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Supposing for the sake of argument, that clergymen are upholdne and defending John Keller, not because they work harm to the Church if his guilt were established: Would it not work far less lasting injury to the Church and reflect far greater credit on the integrity of the clergy as a body, if they were to assist in exposing and casting out of the fold the few black sheep who will inevitably creep in, and who use the cloth as a cloak for their laselylousness?

A Woman's View of Masculine Conduct, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In regard

to the behavior of the men on the Northfield at the time of the accident allow me to say that it does not surprise me. it is the result of a habit contracted by daily practice in shoving the women aside when boarding the

Their brutal behavior is disgusting and if the simple desire for a seat impels them to forget all gentlemanly instincts, what can be expected from such when their precious lives are at stake?

These men are not foreign born nor are they laborers. They have every appearance of being prosperous, self-satisfied Americans.

BECOGLYN, June 18.

WU TING-FANG TO STATE BANKERS. Hopes to See American Mercantile House and an American Bank in China.

BUFFALO, June 21.-At the second session of the New York State Bankers' Association, now in convention in this city, to-day. Wu Ting-fang was the principal speaker. spoke on "The Banking System of China." He began by describing the first coin of that country, made twenty-seven centuries before the Christian era, and gradually led up to the introduction of foreign commerce and

money, and said: "Banking in this country, I understand, includes in its transactions securities of all kinds. In China bankers deal almost wholly with money and credit. Our monetary system is not uniform throughout the Empire. The only money which has a recog-nized uniform value in every part of the realm is a coin called by foreigners in China cash.

"One would think that in a great international trade centre like Hong Kong, where the merchants and other people of nearly all nationalities congregate, some Americans would but according to a report of your late Consul-General Wildman for 1900 there was not a single American firm in that colony. This cannot be considered a satisfactory state of things from an American point of view, and is certainly not in keeping with the spirit of commercial enterprise which characterizes the American people. I hope that at your next annual convention you will be able to report not only the existence of some American mercantile houses in that colony, but through our influence and support the extablishment of an American bank in China.

"Although the volume of China's trade with the United States is of considerable magnitude and China draws largely upon the United States for railway and other supplies, most of the business is transacted not with Americans directly but through the agency of European or other merchants. At present Americans in China in the conduct of their ordinary mercantile or contract business are obliged to do their financiering through European banks.

Referring to foreign coins in China Wu Ting-fang said: "All kinds find more or less currency there, and the circulation of the Mexican dollar is now firmly established at the treaty ports. The British Government at Hong Kong has also minted a dollar with the evident purpose of supplying the demands of the Chinese foreign trade, and it is current in that colony and in the southern ports." is certainly not in keeping with the spirit of

HOW PINGREE LEARNED SHOEMAKING. Took His First Lessons From a Cobbler While He Was a Soldier in the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Hazen S. Pingree, formerly Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan, who died in London on Wednesday, was the founder and owner of the largest boot and shoe manufactory in the West. He learned the trade of shoemaking in the dingy little shop of a cobbler in Georgetown, now West Washington, District of Columbia. While a soldier in the Civil War Pingree's regiment was camped on the Virginia side of the Potomac, just across the Aqueduct bridge from Georgetown, and it was his duty to get the mail for the camp from the Georgetown post office daily. Often the mail would be very late and Pingree would kill time talking to the cobbler, who taught him how to mend shoes and finally to make them. Pingree earned many an honest dollar by cobbling for his comrades, and from the beginning pushed on with characteristic brains and pluck until he made a fortune as an enterprising and honest manufacturer.

Pingree rarely visited Washington or Georgetown and the mechanical force of the department can put boards on them. Michigan, who died in London on Wednesday, duty to get the mail for the camp from the Georgetown post office daily. Often the mail would be very late and Pingree would kill time talking to the cobbler, who taught him how to mend shoes and finally to make them. Pingree earned many an honest dollar by cobbling for his comrades, and from that beginning pushed on with characteristic brains and pluck until he made a fortune as an enterprising and honest manufacturer.

Pingree rarely visited Washington or Georgetown after the war until he had become prominent in politics. In the inauguration parade in March last he was perhaps the most conspicuous figure, being mounted on a

parade in March last he was perhaps the most conspicuous figure, being mounted on a huge gray horse and wearing a broadbrinmed soft hat instead of a silk one, such as the other Governors wore. One night about a dozen years ago, when Pingree was just coming into prominence in Michigan politics, he was in Washington and strolled through the corridors of Willard's Hotel, which he had not visited since war times, when it was the popular rendezvous of the city, political, military and otherwise. A friend introduced him to Col. Mosby, the old guerrilla chleftain.

"Why, hello, Colonel," said Pingree in his bluff off-handed way, just as if he was in the habit of meeting Mosby every day. "I have not seen you for twenty-five years, but I remember very well the last occasion when we met."

the has come to be known as the light cat's nine lives. Since he first saw the light of day nearly seventy-two years ago until the present time, his life has been one continual round of accidents, almost any one of which would have meant death to an of which would have meant death which would have

wearing a very good, nearly new uniform you confiscated it on the spot and gave me your old ragged butternuts. But that's all right; all's fair in love and war, I know. Let's have a clear." Let's have a cigar."
Without a word of protest Mosby accepted and a long friendly chat followed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read such an amount of talk in the newspapers about woman's sense of humor tha I have decided to say something myself Women have no sense of humor. Not a particle. Don't know what it means

When baby falls, and thumps his head upon the table, or the window sill and the blow raises a bump the size of a goose egg, she doesn't laugh. John does, though John is the baby's father. That's because he has a sense of humor. And when baby has a pin sticking in him, and the other members of the family, the mother included, rush of and have every doctor in the town coming on a hurry call, he takes the pin out the knew where it was without looking, but before he does so he has a good laugh at the way in which the poor tabby was kicked into insensibility, then trampled upon in the wild stampede for doctors.

That's because he has a sense of humor. And when a good joke is given around, the kind it takes a woman a year to find out where the joke came in, he laughes knowingly before the joke is ended. For instance, like the Englishman who told his wife, "Bah jove! The poor fellar fell on 350 pigs." He had a great sense of humor. He knew exactly what he laughed at, didn't he? Only men have sense of humor. When baby falls, and thumps his head upon

Farmhands Wanted in Pennsylvania.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUN-SO: Will you please state that Lawrence county, Pa. is in great need of farmhands, with or without experience, and in need of girls and women for the farmers' kitchens? Help was never so scarce, especially house help, for the farmers' wives. You have thousands of unfortunate workers who would be better off in the country. The railroads offer them half fare and the farmers and their wives will give them work and wages and good homes here. Women, or men with wives, but no children, are especially in demand, as they can go right into the farmers' homes and live with their employers. If any worthy workers write to me, with stamp for reply, I will send them names of employers here and instructions how to apply for half fare, Or I will arrange with employers here for them to go to on arrival here.

(Rev.) J. C. M. Johnston. for the farmers' kitchens? Help was never NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Comparing brook trout with black bass is like comparing a beautiful woman with a prizefighter in action. Mr. Clarke would have us believe that a black bass, properly served, is something fine; so is hash. I believe in the utility of beauty, and in observing "the eternal fitness of things;" so does the brook front. Placing black bass in waters that contain brook trout, as has been done, should be a criminal offence, WESTPORT, Conn., June 20. F. POWERS.

Soldiers and Saliors Monument Inscriptions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir. Why should the "Committee" of the Soldiers' and Satlors' Monument be the "tail t) the kite" and only have the "north wall" on that monument. All New Yorkers are inwaif on that monument. All New Yorkers are in-tensely interested in the personnel of the committee, architect, builders—and workmen and trucksters, too— and they should have a monument of their own. At any rate that 'north wall' isn't enough; let's cut out some of the inscriptions and have that committee. A has the scidlers and sallors! Long live the memory of the committee, the archi-tect and builders.

NEW YORK, June 21. NEW YORKER.

Harper's Magazine for July is notable for the number of its articles, and for their character and author ship, and for its illustrations, colored and in black and white, by well-known artists. Some of the contributors are Ellot Gregory, who writes of Newport in summer; George Hibbard, Mary E. Wilkins, Duf field Osborne, Alfred Ayres, Henry Finck, Woodrow Wilson, Sylvester Bazter, and W. D. Howells; the artists are Henry Huts, Fleicher Ransom, Jay Hambidge, Henry S. Watson, Howard Chandler Christy and C. D. Weldon. The collaboration of these experts has produced a thoroughly pleasing number.

NO FAULT FOUND WITH CAPT. MANNEY. Secretary Long Says He Performed a Daring

Act in a Commendable Way WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Secretary Long said this evening that the Navy Department had no disposition to find fault with Capt Manney of the battleship Massachusetts for taking that vessel through the Hell Gate ciannel and that the order forbidding commanders of battleships from taking similar risks was not intended as a reflection on him. On the contrary, the Secretary said, the Dopartment thought that Capt. Manney had performed a daring act in a commendable way, but believed that such risks were unnecessary, and had therefore issued the order forbidding officers from taking them in the tuture. No letter of admonition addressed personally to Capt. Manney will be sent Naval officers on duty at the Navy Department expressed admiration for the courage and ability displayed by Capt. Manney, but and ability displayed by Capt. Manney, but there was a disposition among them to ap-prove the course of the Department in for-bidding a repetition, not because the feat could not be performed with safety in ordi-nary circumstances, but to prevent com-manders of battleships from unnecessarily displaying their ability in handling ships merely to demonstrate that Capt. Manney is not alone in daring and knowledge of navi-sation.

is not alone in daring and knowledge of navigation.

The order on the subject was not sent yesterday. Before it had been sent out word came that the Massachusetts had made the trip through Hell Gate and the order was laid over for further consideration to-day it was determined not to issue a general order to the entire service, but a special order addressed to Rear Admiral Barker, Commandantof the New York Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Higginson, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic naval station. Copies of the order were mailed this afternoon to Admiral Barker at Brooklyn and Admiral Higginson at Newport.

PARK SEATS FOR HIRE NOW You Can Sit Anywhere at Ease All Day for a Nickel-Plain Seats Three Cents.

From to-day every one will be able, even on Sundays, to get a rest in Central Park if he is willing to pay for it. President Clausen has awarded to a chair concern the privilege of placing chairs for rest in all the parks of Manhattan. Patrons are to pay five cents for easy chairs and three cents for less comfortable ones. A number of the chairs, painted green with ornaments in white enamel, were placed along the drives in Central Park yesterday and will for the future form a recognized feature of Park

The nickel or three cents will be paid for the day and not for the sitting, as is the system in Paris and London. A person paying

SHIRT WAISTS FOR LETTER CARRIERS Specimens of Every Style and Texture Sent by Competing Firms to the Department.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-Owing to the order ssued by the Post Office Department some time ago permitting letter carriers to wear shirt waists when making their rounds during the coming summer, the office of General Superintendent of Free Delivery Machen than a place for the transaction of official business. There are shirt waists of every style business. There are shirt waists of every style and texture from the plain, serviceable affair of coarse material to the plaited, brass-buttoned, highly-finished garment of soft flannel, and they are piled on desks, chairs, tables and in fact everywhere there is a foot of room. A number of the competing firms sent dummies, such as are seen in front of clothing stores, fitted with the complete letter carriers' summer outfit. A story was told in the Department of a near-sighted told in the Department of a hear-signred visitor who asked a question of one of these dummies standing in a dark corner of the room, and on receiving no answer, flew into a passion and threatened to report the supposed subordinate for his discourtesy.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY'S PROGRAMME The Governing Faculty Next Year Will Be En tirely New.

Before Chancellor H. M. McCracken of the New York University sailed for Europe on Thursday he announced that the Committee on the School of Pedagogy had approved the circular for the coming year, so the trouble in the faculty of the school which was widely printed in the newspapers three months ago may be considered settled. The governing faculty will be entirely new, but some of the former members will lecture. Of the force of fifteen, thirteen have already been decided upon and two formal aceptances have been received. These were from Prof. McDougail of Harvard and Dr. J. P. Gardy of the University of Ohio. The resources of the school have been increased and its work will be enlarged. may be considered settled. The governing be enlarged Chancellor McCracken intends to visit his

son, who is an instructor in the college at Bairut, Syria. Most of his time abroad will be spent, however, in the Tyrol and in Switz-

From the Philadelphia Times. When a friend stopped in the Third and De Lancey streets station house a few days ago to see House Sergeant Morton he did

ago to see House Sergeant Morton he did not take into account the fact that there were present a vigilant watchdog and a mischievous parrot.

When he had finished his visit, and, being in a hurry, had walked out rapidly, his hurried gait aroused the suspicions of the parrot, who began to shriek. "Stop thief!" Rags, the dog mascot of the station house, is proud of the fact that several times he has stopped fleeing prisoners. He at once started in pursuit, overtook the visitor and grabbed him.

It was not until the arrival of a policeman known to the dog that Rags could be persuaded to let go. As a punishment he and Mike, the parrot, were placed in cells for two days.

French Balloonist Attacked by Paris Mob

From the London Standard. Comte Henri de la Vaulx, the champion French balloonist, famous for his trip in the air from Paris to a place in Russia beyond Kieff, had yesterday a remarkable experience. His balloon landed him in Paris, and he says he wishes he may never land here again. In his balloon trips over the whole of Europe he found people polite and helpful. The behavior of the crowd that witnessed his descent at Believille was rather worse, he thinks, than that of savages. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. the Count, with two friends, soared aloft from Clichy. a suburb. For fifteen hours they were becalmed and unable to get clear of the suburbs. At nightfall it was decided to come down.

The Count would not, he said, land in a street on account of the lamps and the risk of explosion, so he cast anchor at the nearest building site. A few nundred people came running up, and in a few minutes the number rose to a few thousand. They began hustling one another. The Count asked them vainly to keep at a distance. In the crush somebody was pushed under the balloon, and fainted from the smell of gas. The crowd then hooted Comte de la Vault and his friends, who were struck on the face. Several ruffians struck matches and threw them at the balloon piece of suicidal wickedness which absinthe alone can explain. The smaller part of the crowd, however sided with the Count and a general struggle followed which was put an end to only by the arrival of a strong force of police. The Count says he believes that Central African savages would have behaved with more

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decenry.

From the Troy Daily Times. THE SUN calls Troy "a city of 60,000 inhabitants THE SUN should remember that "we done expanded." and that the final report of the census of 1900 Includes the annexed territory and gives the city a population of more than 75,000.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE